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LONDON.

JULY 19.

TO put the public in poſſeſſion of every fact relative to the late riots at Birmingham, we find ourſelves under the neceſſity of giving them that inflammatory and treaſonable hand-bill which was circulated by the Preſbyterian party on Wedneſday laſt, in the following words:

'*My Countrymen!*

'The ſecond year of Gallic Liberty is nearly expired; at the commencement of the third, on the 14th of this month, it is devoutly to be wiſhed that every enemy to civil and religious deſpotiſm, would give his ſanction to the majeſtic common cauſe, by public celebration of the anniverſary.

'Remember, that on the 14th of July, the Baſtile, that high altar and caſtle of deſpotiſm fell!

'Remember the enthuſiaſm, peculiar to the cauſe of liberty, with which it was attacked!

'Remember that generous humanity that taught the oppreſſed groaning under the weight of inſulted rights, to ſave the lives of the oppreſſors!

'Extinguiſh the mean prejudices of nations! and let your numbers be collected, and ſent as a free-will offering to the National Aſſembly.

'But, is it poſſible to forget that your parliament is venal; your miniſter hypocritical; your clergy legal oppreſſors; the reigning family extravagant; the crown of a great perſonage too weighty for the head that wears it; too weighty for the people who gave it; your taxes partial and oppreſſive; your repreſentatives a venal junto upon the ſacred rights of property, religion and freedom.

'But on the 14th of this month prove to the ſycophants of the day, that you reverence the Olive Branch; that you will ſacrifice to public tranquillity *till* the majority ſhall exclaim—

'The *peace of ſlavery* is worſe than the *War of Freedom!*—of the day let *Tyrants* beware!'

Can any man of honeſt principles—can any loyal ſubject—can even the boldeſt of our anti miniſterial ſenators read this without ſhuddering at the dreadful ſcene it was meant to realize?—REBELLION is featured on its countenance—and REPUBLICANISM centered in its boſom. He who wiſhes to defend his property—he who loved the Conſtitution under which that property flouriſhed—muſt no doubt have taken the alarm at ſo daring a libel againſt all that was dear to Engliſhmen.

The public however was determined before they proceeded to violence, to have ſome further proof of the intention of thoſe Commemoration-Men. This hand-bill might be a forgery—or might be an inſidious ſcheme to raiſe a mob for the purpoſe of plunder;—they therefore waited till they heard what was ſaid at table—how the political complexion of the company would manifeſt itſelf—and whether any thing more than a mere ſcene of commemoration conviviality was intended.

They had indeed their ſuſpicions, and theſe ſuſpicions, after the firſt courſe, were realiſed, by the following toaſt being drank:

"DESTRUCTION TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT—AND THE KING's HEAD UPON A CHARGER."

The inhabitants, and they were almoſt to a man reſpectable houſe-keepers and manufacturers, who waited outſide the Hotel to watch the motions of the revolutioniſts within, no ſooner was this treaſonable toaſt made known to them, than Loyalty ſwift as lightning ſhot through their minds, and a kind of electrical patriotiſm animated them to inſtant vengeance. They ruſhed into this conventicle of treaſon, and before the ſecond courſe was well laid upon the table, broke the windows and glaſſes, pelted and inſulted theſe modern reformers, and obliged them to ſeek for ſafety in an immediate flight.

By eight o'clock, upwards of two thouſand perſons were collected; their firſt act was to break all the windows of the hotel—they then proceeded to Dr. Prieſtley's new meeting houſe, which they ſhortly conſumed—the old meeting houſe became next the object of their fury, and ſhared the ſame fate. Irritated by one another againſt the Diſſenters, they determined (una voce) to deſtroy Dr. Prieſtley's dwelling-houſe at Fairhill, one mile from Birmingham. It accordingly was beſet about midnight, and before ten o'clock the following morning, was entirely demoliſhed. We lament to hear his library and elaboratory, with all his philoſophical aparatus, were conſumed, as well as every other article in the houſe. The Dr. was appriſed of their intentions in time to eſcape with his family to a houſe in the neighborhood. On Friday morning nine perſons were found dead in the ſtreets, and ſeveral others have been dangerouſly wounded, by the falling of houſes, &c. &c.

At York, Mancheſter, Derby, Briſtol, and ſome other places where the Revolutioniſts aſſembled on the 14th inſt. the populace ſhewed ſtrong inclination to riſe, but were prevented by the precautions taken by the magiſtrates.

RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Friday Evening, July 15.

This day, after the mob had completed the deſtruction of Dr. Prieſtley's houſe and elaboratory, by fire, and alſo his garden, the Earl of Aylesford, and ſome other gentlemen, led a great part of the rioters from Sparkbrook to Birmingham, in hopes of diſperſing them, but without effect.

A great number, about one o'clock, aſſembled round the elegant manſion of Mr. John Ryland (formerly the reſidence of Mr. Baſkerville, the celebrated printer) which had lately been enlarged and beautified at great expence. The moſt ſoothing means were adopted to make them deſiſt—money was even offered them to induce them to retire, but to no purpoſe; for, firſt exhauſting the contents of the cellar, they then ſet fire to the houſe and furniture. The conflagration was dreadful!

About half paſt three, the inhabitants were ſummoned by the bell-man to aſſemble in the New Church yard; two Magiſtrates attended in an adjacent room, and ſwore in ſeveral hundred conſtables, compoſed of every deſcription of inhabitants, who marched away to diſperſe the rioters, who were employed in the deſtruction of Mr. Ryland's houſe.

On entering the walls which ſurrounded the houſe, then all in a blaze, a moſt dreadful conflict took place, in which it is impoſſible to aſcertain the number of the wounded. The conſtables were attacked with ſuch a ſhower of ſtones and brick bats as it was impoſſible to reſiſt. The rioters then poſſeſſing themſelves of ſome of the bludgeons, the conſtables were entirely defeated, many of them being much wounded; one perſon was killed, but of which party it is not yet known.

The mob being now victorious, and heated with liquor, every thing was to be dreaded, they began and ſoon effected the deſtruction of Mr. Hutton's houſe, in the High-ſtreet, plundering it of all its property.

From thence they proceeded to the ſeat of John Taylor, Eſq. banker. There, five hundred pounds were offered them to deſiſt, but to no purpoſe, for they immediately ſet fire to that beautiful manſion, which, together with its ſuperb furniture, ſtables, offices, green-houſe, hot-houſe, &c. are reduced to a heap of ruins.

This day the following hand bill was circulated among the people:

BIRMINGHAM, JULY 16, 1791.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen!

It is earneſtly requeſted, that every true friend to the Church of England, and to the Laws of his Country, will reflect how much a continuance of the preſent proceedings muſt injure that church and that king they are intended to ſupport; and how highly unlawful it is to deſtroy the rights and properties of any of our neighbors. And all true friends to the town and trade of Birmingham in particular, are entreated to forbear immediately from all riotous and violent proceedings, diſperſing and returning peaceably to their trades and callings, as the only way to do credit to themſelves and their cauſe, and to promote the peace, happineſs, and proſperity of this great and flouriſhing town.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford	J. Charles
E. Finch	R. Spencer
Robert Lawley	H. Geſwold Lewis
Robert Lawley, jun.	Charles Curtis
R. Moland	Spencer Madan
Edward Carver	W. Villers.
John Brooke	

Twelve o'clock at noon.

The hand-bill has not produced the ſalutary effects which were wiſhed.

This moment Mr. Hutton's country-houſe, about two miles from Birmingham, is on fire.

Eight o'clock in the Evening.

The rioters are now demoliſhing the beautiful houſe of Mr. George Humphrey's, and that of William Ruſſel, Eſq. a little further on in the Oxford road. The ſhops are ſtill kept ſhut up, and no military are yet arrived—dreadful depredations are expected in the courſe of this night! The remains of ſeveral poor wretches who had got drunk, and were burnt to death in Mr. Ryland's cellar, have been dug out; one ſo much burnt, that he was recognized only by the buckle in one of his ſhoes; what could be collected of his remains have been juſt taken away in a baſket. Another has been brought from the ruins of Dr. Prieſtley's houſe, who is ſuppoſed to have been killed by a fall of ſome of the buildings.

The people who demoliſhed Mr. Humphrey's houſe, laboured in as cool and orderly a manner as if they had been employed by the owner at ſo much per day.

Sunday, eleven o'clock In the morning.

No military yet arrived. Laſt night the people of Birmingham were trembling ſpectators of the tremendous conflagration of Moſley Hall, the property of John Taylor, Eſq. but in the occupation of Lady Carhampton.

About two this morning a moſt aweful ſcene preſented itſelf! four dreadful fires within a mile of each other! It is certain that the houſe of William Ruſſell, Eſq. and that of Mr. Hawks, of Moſley, have ſhared the fate of Moſley Hall.

The gaols have been broke open, and all the priſoners liberated.

Another expreſs arrived in London laſt night, ſtates, that between Sunday night and Monday morning, a party of the military had arrived; that notwithſtanding their exertions to ſtop the diſturbances, the rioters had made a very formidable oppoſition, and killed many; that numbers having been ſoldiers, and in the poſſeſſion of fire-arms, the troops had ſuffered a repulſe; but that having received a conſiderable reinforcement, they were about to rally and to renew their attacks againſt the mal-contents, who were actuated by the greateſt fury.

JULY 20.

By the Coach of Laſt Night.

It gives us particular pleaſure to announce to the public, that peace is reſtored to Birmingham, the tumult having ſubſided on Sunday night in that town, from which the mob had gone in a large body towards Worceſterſhire early in the morning. It was believed that a party of them was gone in purſuit of Dr. Prieſtly.

By a private letter from Birmingham, received yeſterday morning, we are informed, that Dr. Prieſtly only ſaved himſelf from the fury of the mob by half an hour's notice. That his plate had been previouſly ſent off to a friend's houſe, and that this and a private box of manuſcripts are all he has ſaved of his property.

The Inſurgents of Birmingham had made a gridiron of immenſe ſize, which they brought to Dr. Prieſtley's houſe, where they ſaid they meant to broil an Anti-conſtitutional Philoſopher by the blaze of his own writings, and light the fire with the *Rights of Man*.—Mr. PAINE's next pamphlet is to be called the *Wrongs of Man*—it is to be an inflammatory compoſition on the ruin of his friend Prieſtley.

The French nobility in this country are in high ſpirits on the return of affairs in France, which they deem favorable to the Royal cauſe, and they every where expreſs the moſt certain hopes, that the counter-revolution will be ſucceſsful.

Eight hundred French officers have offered to enliſt as volunteers in the counter-revolution army.

The large purchaſe of horſes for the counter-revolutioniſts has raiſed the price of that animal to an exceſſive degree.

A jew of the name of Caulla, has contracted to furniſh uniforms for 15,000 men, including 3000 huſſars.

The King of Spain's letter to the National Aſſembly, or rather to the people of France, means much more than "meets the ear." It is *moderate* indeed in its ſelection of words; but it is a moderation with an *If!*

It is the characteriſtic of the new ſyſtem introduced in France, to have a moſt ſovereign contempt for every nation in the world, and particularly (though that is nothing new) for the Engliſh. In the latter opinion they are amply encouraged by moſt of the democratic pamphleteers of this country.

At Dole an inſcription has been placed on the ſtatue of the King——"Louis XVI. the Firſt and the Laſt King of the French."

The States of Bohemia are ſummoned to meet at Prague on the 3d of September, three days before the coronation of the Emperor, as King.—His Imperial Majeſty is expected there on the 31ſt of Auguſt.

Mr. Plowden has very liberally ſtepped forward in behalf of his brethren the Roman Catholics, to expreſs the gratitude of that body for the late kindneſs of the Legiſlature; and at the ſame time has ſhewn himſelf a zealous friend to good government, by a learned and temperate, yet manly attack upon thoſe ſeditious principles, and that levelling contagion which certain diſcontented ſpirits are ſo actively labouring to propagate in this country.

Letters from Stockholm adviſe, that Baron d'Armfeldt was lately conducted in a coach to the fortreſs of Melmoe, where he is intended to be kept for life.

In one account of the National Commemoration at Paris, on Thurſday laſt, it is obſerved that Colonel Tarleton, in his American uniform, rode in the triumphal car with M. de la Fayette!

M. de Monteſquiou made the following extraordinary declaration of his religious and political creed, in the National Aſſembly of France on the 13th inſtant.

"At this critical moment, no ſuperſtitious attention is to be paid to the diſtinction of powers: the body conſtituent is the only providence in which the people can truſt."

The following is a very remarkable inſtance of quick ſailing: The ſhip Bridget, Capt. Platt, made her paſſage from Africa to the iſland of Dominica, in 21 days. In the laſt ſix days ſhe ſailed, by her log-book, 1,322 miles, which on an average is 220 miles a day.

A new light-houſe on the long Slips, near the Land's End, is begun to be built, under the direction of Lieut. Smith, of the navy, who has the conſent of the Trinity-houſe for that purpoſe. This light-houſe, when finiſhed, it is thought, will be of much ſervice, particularly to coaſters paſſing from one channel to the other, through the dangerous rocks about the Land's End, which have proved fatal to many.

The Manifeſto of the Prince de Conde, againſt the French Revolution, was publiſhed on the 18th ult. at Worms, but no copies of it had reached Paris when the laſt accounts came away.

Mrs. Gregory, daughter of Mrs. Macaulay Graham, inherits 600l. per ann. by her mother's death.

A correſpondent deſires us to ſay, "Several people have lately been cured of the rheumatiſm by rubbing flour of muſtard, and wearing flannel over the place affected.

A letter from Rome ſays, that at an Aſſembly, compoſed of the Cardinals, it was agreed by all except one, that Mr. Dutre, the firſt Gentleman to the French Ambaſſador, ſhould retract the oath he had taken to the National Aſſembly, or quit that place in 40 days, and that he had accordingly choſen the former.

The following is a literal tranſlation of a French letter, addreſſed by Mr. Thomas Paine, to Abbe Seyes, and inſerted on the 11th of this month, in the Patriote Francoiſe. *Paris, 8th July, 1791.*

"AT the moment of my departure for England, I read in the *Moniteur* of Tueſday laſt, your letter, in which you give the challenge, on the ſubject of government, and offer to defend what is called the *monarchical opinion* againſt the republican ſyſtem.

"I accept of your challenge with pleaſure; and I place ſuch a confidence in the ſuperiority of the republican ſyſtem over that nullity of ſyſtem, called *monarchy*, that I engage not to exceed the extent of fifty pages, and to leave you the liberty of taking as much latitude as you may think proper.

"The reſpect which I bear your moral and literary reputation, will be your ſecurity for my candor in the courſe of this diſcuſſion; but, notwithſtanding that I ſhall treat the ſubject ſeriouſly and ſincerely, let me premiſe, that I conſider myſelf at liberty to ridicule as they deſerve, monarchical abſurdities, whenſoever the occaſion ſhall preſent itſelf.

"By republicaniſm, I do not underſtand what the name ſignifies in Holland, and in ſome parts of Italy. I underſtand ſimply a government by repreſentation—a government founded upon the principles of the declaration of rights; principles to which ſeveral parts of the French Conſtitution ariſe in contradiction. The declaration of the rights of France and America are but one and the ſame thing in principles, and almoſt in expreſſions; and this is the republicaniſm which I undertake to defend againſt what is called *monarchy* and *ariſtocracy*.

"I ſee with pleaſure, that in reſpect to one point, we are already agreed; and *that is the extreme danger of a Civil Liſt of thirty millions.* I can diſcover no reaſon why one of the parts of the government ſhould be ſupported with ſo extravagant a profuſion, whilſt the other ſcarcely receives what is ſufficient for its common wants.

"This dangerous and diſhonorable diſproportion, at once ſupplies the one with the means of corrupting, and throws the other into the predicament of being corrupted. In America there is but little difference with regard to this point between the legiſlative and the executive part of our government; but, the firſt, is much better attended to than in France.

"In whatſoever manner, Sir, I may treat the ſubject of which you have propoſed the inveſtigation, I hope that you will not doubt my entertaining for you the higheſt eſteem. I muſt alſo add, that I am not the perſonal enemy of kings:—Quite the contrary: No man more heartily wiſhes than myſelf to ſee them all in the happy and honourable ſtate of private individuals; but I am the avowed, open, and intrepid enemy of what is called monarchy; and I am ſuch by principles which nothing can either alter or corrupt—by my attachment to humanity; by the anxiety which I feel within for the dignity and the honor of the human race; by the diſguſt which I experience when I obſerve men directed by children and governed by brutes; by the horror which all the evils that monarchy has ſpread over the earth excite within my breaſt; and by thoſe ſentiments which make me ſhudder at the calamities, the exactions, the wars, and the maſſacres with which monarchy has cruſhed mankind: In ſhort, it is againſt all the hell of monarchy that I have declared war.

(Signed) THOMAS PAINE.

MONTMEDY.

It appears, that under pretence of forming an encampment, Montmedy, where the King of the French hoped to find an aſylum againſt the perſecutions of his own ſubjects, had been filled with an aſtoniſhing number of tents.

The people there had been, for ſome time before the eſcape of the King, baking bread day and night. A large quantity of oxen had been bought. The town was, in ſhort, full of all kinds of proviſions and warlike ammunition.

Montmedy is ſituated on a mountain, which commands the roads which lead to Metz, to Stonay, and to Sedan. It is exceedingly ſtrong, both by nature and art.

In the reign of Louis XIV. it ſuſtained during forty days with open trenches, a vigorous ſiege, at which the King was preſent, though the garriſon conſiſted of only 300 men.

The town is bounded on the north by meadows, through which glides the River Chier. Theſe meadows are of great extent, and are ſurrounded with hills which reach the Auſtrian territories at about two leagues diſtance.

This would have been a charming ſituation for M. de Bouille's Camp. Here he would have trenched himſelf under she Artillery of the fortreſs; while he could have eaſily maintained a correſpondence with the Auſtrians, and ſecured a ſafe paſſage to the French emigrants.

MANNER OF THE ESCAPE OF *MONSIEUR* AND *MADAME*.

"Monſieur and Madame arrived at Mons in 27 hours from Paris accompanied only by the Count d'A——, and an Engliſh ſervant belonging to that Nobleman. It was through the ſtratagem and aſſiſtance of this man, that they effected their eſcape. He diſguiſed the Prince in a plain black ſuit of clothes, blackened his eyes with a pencil, and dreſſed him in one of thoſe wigs uſed in England, which never require dreſſing; in ſhort, he equipped him as an homeſpun Engliſh Gentlemen. Thus accoutred, and ſpeaking bad French, interlarded with Engliſh, making uſe of a forged paſſport, which the ingenuity of the ſame fellow had provided, Monſieur and his conſort cleared the Frontiers of France, though not without ſome danger of being diſcovered from an unfortunate accident that happened to them from their carriage being overturned in the croſs-roads in order to avoid paſſing through the town of Maubeuge.

"The Dukes Montmorency and Laval, with the Count de Brienne and ſome other French Noblemen, were waiting at Mons for Monſieur's arrival. The latter after ſtaying there a few hours, proceeded by Namur to meet the King and Queen in the Province of Luxembourg. He arrived at marche en Famine, in the evening of the 23d, where he lodged at the houſe of a private gentleman who had been previouſly informed of his coming. The Prince being ſtill upon the borders of France, thought it prudent to keep himſelf *incog.* He is now ſafe at Namur.

ANECDOTE OF M. DE BOUILLE.

This nobleman, whoſe late conduct in France has ſurpriſed many, is poſſeſſed of every amiable qualification—brave as Cæſar, he is as humane as he is brave—When Commandant-General of the French Weſt India iſlands, during the late war, a ſhip was caſt away on one of them, which had on board ſeveral hundred Engliſhmen—Theſe, in a deplorable ſituation, ſupplicated the Marquis to receive them, and to be made priſoners of war. "No," returned the Geueral, "The King, my maſter, does not make war with the elements—had you been taken in battle, you ſhould remain his priſoners; but your caſe is otherwiſe—I have ordered you cloathing and refreſhment—and have directed a ſhip to be got ready to tranſport you to the dominions of your King."—Which was done.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

July 10.

The following note from M. de Florida Blanca to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at Paris, written in the name of his Catholic Majeſty, was officially communicated to the Aſſembly.

"THE retreat of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty from Paris, his intentions, his complaints could not originate from any other cauſe than the hopes of freeing himſelf and the royal family from the outrages of the people.

"It may eaſily be proved that the preſent Aſſembly, and the municipality had not the power to ſtop, or to puniſh them for endeavouring to repair to a place of ſecurity, where the Monarch might form deliberations with the true and lawful Repreſentatives of the Nation, acting in full freedom. Of this privilege it is too evident that his Majeſty has hitherto been deprived.

"On theſe accounts, his Moſt Catholic Majeſty, as the firm ally of France, as a near relative and friend of his Chriſtian Majeſty, and as poſſeſſing a kingdom contiguous to his dominions, takes the deepeſt intereſt in the happineſs and tranquility of the French Nation. He is ſo far from wiſhing to diſturb them, that he conjures and exhorts the French to reflect on the inſults which their Sovereign has experienced, and which were the cauſes of the ſteps which he found himſelf obliged to take. He warns them to reſpect the high dignity of his ſacred perſon, and to maintain and defend the prerogatives of their Sovereign and the immunities of the Royal Family.

"The French Nation may reſt aſſured, that ſo long as they fulfil theſe duties (and his majeſty hopes they will always fulfil them) they will find the King always ready to manifeſt towards them, the ſame ſentiments of friendſhip and regard which he has ever ſhewn them:—and which are much better ſuited with their ſituation than any other meaſures."

The Aſſembly was reſolved to obſerve the moſt profound ſilence, after the reading of this paper; and the only notice which they reſolved to take of it was to order the military committee to take proper precautions that the frontiers may be in a ſtate of defence.

At length M. de St. Etienne obſerved, that as the intention of the Spaniſh miniſter was that this paper ſhould be communicated to the Aſſembly, it was highly proper to return an anſwer, and that this anſwer ſhould be given in a moſt ſolemn manner, as follows—"That as the French nation does not intend to meddle with the affairs of foreign powers, ſo foreign powers have no buſineſs to meddle with the affairs of the French nation."

This opinion was highly applauded and adopted.

JULY 20.

Declarations of two hundred and ninety deputies on the decrees which ſuſpended the exerciſe of the royal authority, and which infringe the inviolability of the ſacred perſon of the king.

Obſervations at the ſitting of the morning of the 5th of July, M. de Foucault, one of our number, demanded to be heard, in order to announce this declaration to the aſſembly, and to ſpeak as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"A great number of my colleagues, amounting to nearly three hundred in number, whoſe opinion I have the honor to participate, think, that in our preſent critical circumſtances, it is incumbent upon them loudly to declare their principles, and to appoint me as their organ to you. In conſequence, I have the honor to preſent to you a declaration expreſſive of our ſentiments, as it ſhall be the rule of our conduct. It is dictated by our fidelity to the King, by our unalterable attachment to the principles of monarchy, and to the true intereſt of the people, from which it is inſeparable. I demand permiſſion to read it and lay it upon the table."

Scarcely had M. de Foucault, after having obtained permiſſion, began to ſpeak, when the order of the day was demanded by a number of voices. The preſident put this motion to the vote in the middle of the tumult which it had excited. It was decreed, without M. de Foucault having been able to make himſelf heard; and ſoon after the ſitting adjourned.

DECLARATION.

"Three months have ſcarcely elapſed ſince we, deputies underſigned, made known to our conſtituents our proteſt againſt a decree, which attacked the ſacred principles of inviolability of the King's perſon. The zeal with which many of us defended it on the 21ſt of March, the conviction which we entertained that it was impoſſible to violate with impunity this principle, eſſential to all monarchy, and too well juſtified by the events now paſſing under our eyes, and by the afflicting ſpectacle of which we have the misfortune to be witneſs.

"The king and royal family conducted as priſoners, by authority of the decrees of the national aſſembly; the monarch guarded in his palace by ſoldiers, not ſubject to his command; the royal family entruſted to a guard, over whom the king has no authority; the right of directing the education of the preſumptive heir of the throne taken from him, who, both as king and father had the moſt undoubted right, and the ſtrongeſt obligation to direct it; in fine, the monarch, whoſe inviolability was declared even by the conſtitution, ſuſpended by a decree from the exerciſe of his authority; ſuch is the afflicting ſpectacle which we, all good Frenchmen, lament, and ſuch are the too obvious and too fatal conſequences of the firſt violation offered to this ſacred and fundamental principle.

"And we ought to declare it, ſince we are compelled to refer to the decree itſelf againſt which we have proteſted, and againſt which we ſtill proteſt, there is none of thoſe meaſures which was not before preſcribed by the conſtitution, in the name of which they are taken. The ſacred perſon of the king was declared inviolable, one only caſe was provided for, in which, contrary to all the principles eſſential to the monarchy it was ſuppoſed that that inviolability might ceaſe. This caſe has not yet occurred; nevertheleſs, the king is dragged as a criminal into his own capital, and made a priſoner in his own palace, and deſpoiled of his prerogative. Thus, after having infringed the inviolability of the king by decrees, they annul them in order to deſtroy it.

" Amidſt theſe outrages offered to the monarch, to his auguſt family, and in their perſons to the whole nation, what has become of the monarchy? The decrees of the national aſſembly have centered in themſelves all the royal power; the ſeal of the ſtate has been depoſited on their table; their decrees are rendered executory without requiring ſanction; they give direct orders to all the agents of the executive power; they impoſe, in their own name, oaths, in which Frenchmen do not even find the name of their king; commiſſioners, who have received their miſſion from them alone, traverſe the provinces, in order to receive oaths which they exact, and give directions to the army; thus at the moment at which the inviolability of the king was annulled, monarchy was deſtroyed; the appearance of royalty no longer exiſts: a republican interim.

" Far from all thoſe, who are acquainted with the rules of our conduct [and, we believe, there are very few Frenchmen who do not rightly appreciate them] be the idea that we could concur in ſuch decrees. They are not leſs unpleaſant to our feelings than repugnant to our principles.—Never have we more ſeverely felt the rigor of our duty; never have we more lamented the fatal conſequences reſulting from the miſſion with which we were charged, than when forced to remain witneſſes of acts, which we regarded as culpable attempts, while thoſe who are moſt frequently our organ, become timid, for the firſt time condemned themſelves to ſilence, that they might not involve the ſacred cauſe in that unpopularity which has ſo ingeniouſly been contrived to be thrown upon our party. Without doubt, if we were guided by common rules; if we yielded to the horror with which we were inſpired by the idea of being thought to approve, by our preſence, decrees to which we were ſo averſe, we would fly without delay; we would without heſitation ſeparate from an aſſembly, who have been able to break through principles which they had been forced to preſerve. But in circumſtances ſo ſimilar, we can neither aſſume common rules, nor our own ſentiments as the bias of our own conduct. When our principles, our honor, may perhaps in the opinion of a great number, command us to fly, motives more imperious ſtill exact of us a painful ſacrifice, that of remaining, in a ſituation where we preſerve the hope of preventing greater evils.

" Before the calamitous epoch at which we are arrived, we could at leaſt graſp the ſhadow of monarchy: we ſought upon the wreck; the hope of preſerving it juſtified our conduct.——Now, the laſt blow has been given to monarchy; but in addition to that great motive, we were bound by other duties. The monarch exiſts, he is captive; it is for the King's ſake that we ought to rally our ſtrength; it is for him, it is for his family, it is for the precious blood of the Bourbons, that we ought to remain at the poſt, where we can watch over a depoſit ſo valuable.

" We will diſcharge then this ſacred duty, which alone ought be our excuſe, and we will prove, that in our hearts the monarch and the monarchy can never be ſeparate.

" But whilſt we comply with this urgent duty, let not our conſtituents expect to hear us come forward on other ſubjects. While one intereſt only can force us to ſit with thoſe who have raiſed a miſ-ſhapen republic upon the ruins of monarchy, it is to that intereſt alone that we are wholly devoted. From this moment, the moſt profound ſilence, on whatever ſhall not relate to this ſubject, ſhall expreſs our deep regret, and at the ſame time invariable oppoſition to every decree that may be paſſed.

" In fine, let our conſtituents turn their attention to the circumſtances in which we are placed; if, in the preſent moment we have not gloried in marching foremoſt in the path of honor, our ſituation now impoſes both with regard to them and to ourſelves, duties which do not go beyond ourſelves alone. For us, honor lies no longer in the common track; our ſole object is the triumph of the ſacred cauſe with which we are entruſted: But let them be beforehand aſſured, that whatever may happen, to whatever extremities we may be reduced, nothing will efface from our hearts the unalterable oath which irrevocably binds us to the monarch and to monarchy.

" After theſe conſiderations, which appear to us founded upon the true intereſt of the nation, and the eternal advantage of the people, eſſentially dependent on monarchy, we declare to all Frenchmen:

" That after having conſtantly oppoſed all the decrees, which in attacking Royalty, either in its eſſence or in its privileges, have prepared the people to receive without indignation, as without examination, the anti-monarchical principles to which theſe days of anarchy have given birth:

" That after having defended till the laſt moment, monarchy, undermined in its foundations:

" That after having ſeen its ruin completed by the deliberations of the National Aſſembly; for to attack the perſon of the monarch, is to annul monarchy; to ſuſpend monarchy, is in fine to deſtroy it:

" Nothing can authoriſe us any longer to take part in deliberations, which become in our eyes guilty of a crime which we do not wiſh to participate.

" But that monarchy exiſting in the perſon of the monarch, from whom it is inſeparable; that his misfortunes and thoſe of his auguſt family impoſing upon us a ſtronger obligation always to ſurround his auguſt perſon and defend it from the application of principles which we condemn; we place our ſole honor, our moſt ſacred duty in defending with all our might, with all our zeal for the blood of the Bourbons, with all our attachment to the principles which our conſtituents have tranſmitted to us, the intereſt of the king, and the royal family, and their indefeaſible rights.

" That in conſequence, we ſhall continue, from the ſole motive of not abandoning the intereſts of the perſon of the king, and the royal family, to aſſiſt at the deliberations of the National Aſſembly; but being neither able to avow their principles, or recognize the legality of their decrees, we will henceforth take no part in deliberations which have not for their object the only intereſt which it now remains for us to defend."

Paris, June 29, 1791.

All to God and all to the King.

Signed by nearly 300 members.

A L B A N Y, September 5.

We have the pleaſure of now being able to inform the public that from the ſurvey lately made by the Surveyor General of the intended junction of the waters of Lake-Champlain and the North River, it appears that that object will be much more eaſily accompliſhed than could be expected. The whole diſtance from Fort-Edward to the Wood-Creek not exceeding 6 miles, nearly one half of which being up the creek that empties into the Hudſon at Fort-Edward, and can be made navigable with a little expence, the remainder of the diſtance being nearly on a perfect level, without a ſingle ſpot of intervening high-ground, and having every circumſtance in its favor to facilitate the opening of a canal.

The advantages which will ariſe from opening this avenue of trade, from the northern parts of the ſtate, muſt ſtrike every one in ſo obvious a point of view, that we truſt our legiſlature will, at their next meeting, embrace thoſe favorable opportunities which nature has preſented, and make proviſion for putting it into execution.

N E W-Y O R K, September 10.

A correſpondent who has juſt arrived in town from Philadelphia, in juſtice to the *boys* of that city and its liberties, declares—that tho' he traverſed the ſtreets by night and by day, thoroughly and univerſally, generally and particularly, on foot and on horſe back, in fair weather and in foul, he did not meet with any of thoſe formidable battalions of the " Riſing generation," which are ſpoken of with ſo many alarming circumſtances of terror and affright in ſome lengthy paragraphs of one of their late papers; and that excepting a ſmall cut in the face, from the careleſsneſs of a barber's boy, near Pewter-platter alley (who was ſhaving him by candle light) he received no injury whatever either in his fleſh or bones, his goods or his chattels, from thoſe far famed combinations of puerile light infantry. He was well informed that the few inſtances of outrage that have been committed, have chiefly ariſen from the want of a little *common reſolution* on the part of ſuch gentlemen as have been attacked; and, upon the whole, he is convinced from his own as well as from the experience of many perſons of his acquaintance, that there is no city in the United States where a man may conduct his frail tabernacle thro' the ſtreets in greater ſafety, than in the celebrated metropolis known by the name of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 17.

FURTHER EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS,
By the Hope, arrived at New-York.

THE Anniverſary of the French Revolution was celebrated in many parts of England and Ireland. At the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, nearly a thouſand perſons were aſſembled and dined together on this occaſion. A number of patriotic toaſts were given—An Ode, written by Mr. Merry, was recited, and the following Stanzas, accompanied by a band of muſic, ſung in the gallery by Mr. Sedgwick:—

FILL high the animating glaſs,
And let the electric ruby paſs
From hand to hand, from ſoul to ſoul;
Who ſhall the energy controul,
Exalted, pure, refin'd,
The Health of Human kind.

Not now a venal tribe ſhall raiſe
The ſong of proſtituted praiſe,
To ſov'reigns who have ſeiz'd their power;
But at this gay, this lib'ral hour,
We bleſs what Heaven deſign'd,
The Health of Human kind.

We turn indignant from each cauſe
Of man's diſmay—from partial laws—
From Kings who vainly ſeek by flight
To ſhun the blaze of moral light;
We bleſs what Heaven deſign'd,
The Health of Human kind.

C H O R U S.

Aſſert the hallow'd Rights which Nature gave,
And let your laſt beſt vow be, *Freedom or the Grave.*

The enſuing Toaſts were:

The Sovereignty of the People, acting by a free repreſentation in every nation.

The increaſed, increaſing and ſacred flame of LIBERTY.

Perfect Freedom, inſtead of Toleration, in matters of Religion.

The Liberty of the Preſs.

The Trial by Jury, and may the Rights of Jurymen to protect the innocent, for ever remain inviolate.

The Literary characters who have vindicated the Rights of Man, and may genius ever be employed in the cauſe of Freedom.

THANKS TO MR. BURKE FOR THE DISCUSSION HE HAS PROVOKED.

An addreſs was then delivered to the company by a French gentleman of diſtinction: After which, the company ſeparated and retired home. In the evening ſome boys went about calling for lights, which were however ſoon extinguiſhed by orders from the Magiſtrates.

At Belfaſt, in Ireland, the day was celebrated by the Volunteers and inhabitants at large, and by the Northern Whig Club—and the day paſſed in great conviviality and tranquility. The inhabitants walked in proceſſion through the town. After dinner a great number of toaſts and ſentiments were given—and a declaration highly approbating the Revolution of France unanimouſly agreed to, and voted to be ſent to the National Aſſembly. In the toaſts drank at the patriotic meetings in England and Ireland, the United States, and thoſe eminent characters who have borne a conſpicuous part in effecting the Independence of our country, are never forgot—but are always mentioned with peculiar reſpect.—The anniverſary of the grand Confederation was celebrated with eclat in Paris, and the city ſplendidly illuminated.

There are accounts in the London papers received via France, that the Britiſh army in India has defeated Tippoo Saib. The Britiſh army conſiſts of 23,000 fighting men—the followers exceed 200,000. The ground it covers in its march in general extends 8 or 9 miles. The Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſaid to be dangerouſly ſick. The negociations for peace between the Empreſs, the Emperor, and the Grand Seignior, having been broken off, hoſtilities have again commenced. The laſt Engliſh meſſenger from Peterſburgh brought no definitive intelligence. The Engliſh naval armament is ſtill continued.

The Engliſh papers alſo contain a memorial from the Prince of Conde to the National Aſſembly, in anſwer to the Decree of 11th June. In which he ſays, " France ſhall never again behold me, ſo long as reaſon and juſtice are baniſhed from her, and ſo long as ſhe is the prey of the factious who miſlead her."—Alſo a letter from the officers of M. Bouille's army at Luxemburg; in which they ſay, " We ſwear upon our honor (the only thing that remains to us) that we will die for the deliverance of our King."—[Theſe articles in our next.]

The ceremony of tranſlating the body of Voltaire to the French Pantheon, was attended with great pomp and ſolemnity, on the 11th July.

The laſt advices from Germany (under the London head of July 19) ſeem to confirm the idea of peace being ſoon eſtabliſhed.

With mobs and inſurrections we generally aſſociate the idea of Tyranny and Oppreſſion on the part of the Government—but when riots and outrages are committed on thoſe who are advocates for a reform in the abuſes of government, we may well exclaim—" The world's turn'd upſide down."

There is one idea however connected with this buſineſs that may be of uſe, and that is, that mobs may be excited *without* any, as well as by a juſt cauſe.

As the ſeveral accounts received of the late riots in Birmingham bear one and the ſame complexion, and are accompanied with no extenuating circumſtances, it may juſtly be expected that the whole truth is not yet told.

In Birmingham the great maſs of the inhabitants are manufacturers and artiſans—hundreds, perhaps thouſands of them, are dependant for their daily employment on a few individuals—the apprehenſions probably excited in their minds, that the prevalence of French revolution principles would in their operation unhinge the preſent regulations of government, and throw them out of immediate employ, and conſequently deprive them of ſubſiſtence, gave riſe to their oppoſition to the celebration of the anniverſary of French Freedom.

To ſay that the agency of government was employed on this occaſion, amounts to the ſame as ſaying that either the people are mobbiſhly attached to the government, or that the government poſſeſſed in this inſtance an influence or power equal to controuling the popular opinion.

It may be perhaps ſafely aſſerted, that no judgment can be formed of the predominant ſentiments of the people of England, from the Birmingham ſample—for it is probable that, had the mobility in other places been excited to riſe, a very different deſcription of characters would have been ſufferers.

The following beautiful O D E was ſung at Liverpool at the celebration of the Anniverſary of 14th July.

O'ER the vine-cover'd hills and gay regions of France,
See the Day-ſtar of Liberty riſe;
Thro' the clouds of detraction, unwearied, advance,
And hold its new courſe thro' the ſkies.

An effulgence ſo mild, with a luſtre ſo bright,
All Europe, with wonder, ſurveys;
And from deſarts of darkneſs, and dungeons of night,
Contends for a ſhare of the blaze.

Let Burke, like a bat, from its ſplendor retire,
A ſplendor—too ſtrong for his eyes;
Let pedants, and fools, his effuſions admire,
Intrapt in his cobwebs, like flies:

Shall frenzy, and ſophiſtry, hope to prevail
Where reaſon oppoſes her weight;
When the welfare of millions is hung in the ſcale,
And the balance yet trembles with fate?

Ah who 'midſt the horrors of night would abide,
That can taſte the pure breezes of morn;
Or who, that has drank of the cryſtalline tide,
To the feculent flood wou'd return?

When the boſom of beauty the throbbing heart meets,
Ah who can the tranſport decline?
Or who that has taſted of Liberty's Sweets,
The prize, but with life, wou'd reſign?

—But 'tis o'er—high Heav'n the deciſion approves—
Oppreſſion has ſtruggled in vain;
To the Hell ſhe has form'd, Superſtition removes,
And Tyranny bites his own chain.

In the records of Time a new Æra unfolds,—
All Nature exults in its birth—
His Creation, benign, the Creator beholds,
And gives a New Charter to Earth.

O catch its high import, ye winds, as ye blow!
O bear it, ye waves, as ye roll!
From regions that feel the ſun's vertical glow,
To the fartheſt extremes of the pole.

Equal Rights, equal Laws to the nations around,
Peace and *Friendſhip* its precepts impart—
And wherever the footſteps of *Man* ſhall be found,
May he bind the Decree on his heart.

Extract of a letter from Danville, Kentucky, via Richmond, dated Aug. 22.

" An expreſs from Gen. Wilkinſon has this moment reached this place, informing of his ſucceſs. He has deſtroyed a large Indian town ſituated on the Wabaſh; alſo a Kickapoo town, containing about 30 houſes, and killed and taken 42 of the enemy. His loſs, 2 men killed and one wounded. I have not as yet heard where the expreſs left him, but expect he has re-paſſed the Ohio before this time."

When it is conſidered that there are in France three millions of citizen-ſoldiers, all armed in defence of the Conſtitution, the hopes of ſucceſs in attempts to effect a counter-revolution muſt be built on a very ſlender foundation.

Thurſday afternoon, the PRESIDENT of the United States, his Lady and Suite, left this City on a tour to Mount Vernon.

The Anniverſary Commencement of Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N. H. was held the 24th ult. when the Degree of Bachelor in Arts was conferred on forty young gentlemen.

A GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Tueſday the 11th day of October next, at the State-houſe. The Election to be opened between the hours of ten in the morning and one in the afternoon: The Electors of the City and County are to chooſe—

One Repreſentative for the City and County of Delaware,
One Repreſentative for the Counties of Philadelphia and Bucks, } In Congreſs.
Five perſons for Repreſentatives for the City, } In the General
Five perſons for the County, } Aſſembly.
Two perſons for Sheriffs, and
One Commiſſioner for the County.

Died at Portland, Diſtrict of Maine, Mr. SAMUEL DYER DEERING, aged 22. A young gentleman who bid fair to be a uſeful and ornamental member of ſociety.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Delaware,	Waters,	Charleſton.
—— Elizabeth,	Peacock,	Liverpool.
Brig Eliza,	M'Kay,	Jamaica.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/6 pr. £.	102½	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/	60	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6	62½	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/	par	
Indents	12/	60	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/		
Bank Subſcriptions,		138	Dollars.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

New-Jerſey, 2d Claſs—to commence drawing 26th inſt. } Poſi-
Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual, 2d Claſs, 13th October. } tively

May be had as above.

IF THOMAS FRANKS, lately of Little York, in Virginia, (but originally of Scarborough, in Yorkſhire, Great-Britain) will make himſelf known, together with his preſent place of reſidence, either to his brother JOHN FRANKS, who is now in this Port, or to the ſubſcriber, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. THOMAS ROBINSON.

Portland, (Diſtrict of Maine) *Auguſt* 29, 1791.

P. S. In caſe of the deceaſe of Mr. FRANKS, his legal heir or heirs are requeſted to forward their names and places of abode to Mr. ROBINSON, as above.

GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.

THE Sales of the Lots in the Federal City will commence on Monday the 17th day of October next. The Commiſſioners finding they may engage materials and workmen for the public buildings to any deſirable extent; with a view to draw the fund into action, ſo as to facilitate the work, inſtead of a depoſit of 8 per cent. will require 1-4th part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the reſidue to be on bonds with ſecurity, payable with intereſt in three equal payments. The manner of improvement will be publiſhed at the ſale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STUART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

NEW CONSTITUTION
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF POLAND, &c. &c.
(CONTINUED.)

ARTICLE VII.
The King, or Executive Power.

THE moſt perfect government cannot exiſt or laſt without an effectual executive power. The happineſs of the nation depends on juſt laws, but the good effects of laws flow only from their execution. Experience has taught us, that the neglecting this eſſential part of government has overwhelmed Poland with diſaſters.

Having, therefore, ſecured to the Poliſh nation the right of enacting laws for themſelves, the ſupreme inſpection over the executive power, and the choice of their magiſtrates, *we entruſt to the King and his Council, the higheſt power of executing the laws.*

This Council ſhall be called Straz, or the Council of Inſpection.

The duty of ſuch executive power ſhall be to watch over the laws, and to ſee them ſtrictly executed according to their import, even by the means of public force, ſhould it be neceſſary.

All departments and magiſtracies are bound to obey its directions. To this power we leave the right of controling ſuch as are refractory, or of puniſhing ſuch as are negligent in the execution of their reſpective offices.

This executive power cannot aſſume the right of making laws, or of their interpretation. It is expreſsly forbidden to contract public debts; to alter the repartition of the national income as fixed by the Diet; to declare war; to conclude definitively any treaty, or any diplomatic act; it is only allowed to carry on negociations with foreign Courts, and facilitate temporary occurrences; always with reference to the Diet.

The Crown of Poland we declare to be elective in regard to families, and it is ſettled ſo forever.

Having experienced the fatal effects of interregna, periodically ſubverting government, and being deſirous of preventing forever all foreign influence, as well as of inſuring to every citizen a perfect tranquility, we have, from prudent motives, reſolved to adopt, hereditary ſucceſſion to our Throne, therefore we enact and declare, that, after the expiration of our life, according to the gracious will of the Almighty, the preſent Elector of Saxony ſhall reign over Poland.

The dynaſty of the future Kings of Poland ſhall begin in the perſon of Frederick Auguſtus, Elector of Saxony, with the right of inheritance to the Crown to his male deſcendants. The eldeſt ſon of the reigning King is to ſucceed his father; and in caſe the preſent Elector of Saxony has no male iſſue, a huſband choſen by him (with the conſent and approbation of the Republic) for his daughter, ſhall begin the ſaid dynaſty. Hence we declare that the Princeſs Mary-Auguſta Nepomucena, only daughter of the Elector of Saxony, to be infanta of Poland.

We reſerve to the nation, however, the right of electing to the throne, any other houſe or family, after the extinction of the firſt.

Every King, on his acceſſion to the throne, ſhall take a ſolemn oath to God and the nation, to ſupport the preſent Conſtitution, to fulfil the *pacta conventa*, which will be ſettled with the preſent Elector of Saxony, as appointed to the crown, and which ſhall bind him in the ſame manner as former ones.

The King's perſon is ſacred and inviolable; as no act can proceed immediately from him, he cannot be in any manner reſponſible to the nation; he is not an abſolute monarch, but the father, and the head of the people; his revenues, as fixed by the *pacta conventa*, ſhall be ſacredly preſerved. All public acts, the acts of magiſtracies, and the coin of the kingdom, ſhall bear his name.

The King, who ought to poſſeſs every power of doing good, ſhall have the right of pardoning thoſe that are condemned to death, except the crimes be gainſt the State.

In time of war he ſhall have the ſupreme command of the national forces—he may appoint the commanders of the army, however, by the will of the States. It ſhall de his province to patentee officers in the army, and other dignitaries, conſonant to the regulations hereafter to be expreſſed, to appoint Biſhops, Senators and Miniſters, as members of the executive power.

(To be continued.)

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No. 10 to 31, both incluſive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled, "*CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE.*"—From No. 1 to No. 10, have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

W. M'DOUGALL'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

LOUISIANA.

ALL thoſe perſons who have an inclination to ſettle on the rich lands of the Miſſiſippi, can have a paſſage to New Orleans about the 20th of October next. Each ſingle man on his arrival there, will have a grant of two hundred and forty acres of land, in fee ſimple, gratis, without rents or taxes; and each married man, a larger quantity, in proportion to the number of his family. For further particulars, enquire of Meſſrs. STEWART & NESBITT, No. 15, South Water-Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1791. [6t]

BOOKS.

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.
No. 22, NORTH-FRONT-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A large collection of BOOKS;
Among which are the following

AMERICAN EDITIONS.

LOVELASS on Bills of Exchange.
Clerk's Vade Mécum.
Gilbert's Law of Evidence.
Dallas's Reports.
Kirby's Connecticut Reports.
Conductor Generalis.

New Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.
Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic.
Ruſh's Medical Enquiries.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine, lateſt edition.
Clark on Diſeaſes of Horſes.
Gentleman's Pocket Farrier.

Oſterwald's Chriſtian Theology.
Riſe and Progreſs of Religion in the Soul.
Necker on Religious Opinions.
Fordyce's Addreſſes to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide.
Newton's Diſſertations on the Prophecies.
Lectures delivered by Soame Jenyns.
The Chriſtian Remembrancer.
Future State Eternal.
Ruſſel's Seven Sermons.
Jenyn's Internal Evidence of the Chriſtian Religion.
Beattie's Evidence of Ditto.
Think Well On't.
Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mécum
Edwards's Hiſtory of Redemption.
——— on the Religious Affections.
——— againſt Chauncey.
Booth's Apology for the Baptiſts
Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible.
Enfield's Family Prayers.
Methodiſt Hymns.
Watts's Hymns and Pſalms.
Price's Sermons.

Ramſay's American Revolution
Hiſtory of America.
Morſe's Geography.
Siege of Gibraltar.
Shaw's Abridgement of Bruce's Travels.
Keate's Account of the Pelew Iſlands.
Life of Baron Trenck.
Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Paley's Moral Philoſophy.
Smellie's Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory.
Nicholſon's Natural Philoſophy
Junius's Letters.

Pike's Arithmetic.
Gough's Arithmetic, altered by Workman.
Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin.
Dodſley's Fables.
P. Ovidii Naſonis Metamorphoſeon, l. X.
Philadelphia Latin Grammar.
Ruddiman's Rudiments.
Schoolmaſter's Aſſiſtant.
Selectæ è Veteri Teſtamento Hiſtoriæ.
Scott's Leſſons on Elocution.
Sargeant's Short Hand.
Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.
Young Man's Companion.
Catechiſm of Nature.
Hervey's Meditations.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Thomſon's Seaſons.
Rudiments of Taſte.
Klopſtock's Meſſiah.
Lavater's Aphoriſms.
Hale's Affectionate Epiſtles to his Children.
Beauties of Johnſon.
——— of Sterne.
Percival's Father's Inſtructions.
Lady's Advice to her Daughters.
Emma Corbet.
Accompliſhed Gentleman.
Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart.
Adventures of Maria Cecilia.
Adventures of Alphonſo and Dalinda.
Beattie's Poems.
Conqueſt of Canaan.
Cheſterfield's Principles of Politeneſs.
Economy of Human Life.
Fables for the Ladies.
Freneau's Poems.
Mackenzie's Lounger.
More's Sacred Dramas.
Preſent for an Apprentice.

IMPORTED BOOKS.

Kennet's Roman Antiquities.
Trimmer's Sacred Hiſtory, 6 vols.
Nicholſon's Navigation.
Alexander's Experimental Enquiries.
——— Experimental Eſſays.
Huxham on Fevers.
Virtues and Efficacy of a Cruſt of Bread.
Edinburgh Pharmacopia.
Burke's Speeches and Political Tracts.
Beauties of the Britiſh Senate.
Davies's Dramatic Miſcellanies.
Miſs Murray's Mentoria.
Stuart's View of Society.
Richard Steele's Correſpondence
Man of the Moon, 2 vols.
Dramatic Pieces.
School Dialogues.
Andrews's Hiſtory of the American War, 4 vols.
New Annual Regiſter.
Vattel's Law of Nations.
Walker's Academic Speaker.
Life of Robinſon Cruſoe.
Saville's Miſcellanies.
School of Wiſdom
Knox's Sermons, 2 vols.
Deſcription of 300 Animals.
Boyle's Voyages.
Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
The Apocrypha.
Marmontel's Beliſarius.
Journey through Sweden.
Dupaty's Travels.
Stretch's Beauties of Hiſtory.
Alliſon's Eſſay on the Nature and Principles of Taſte.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6 1791. (w&ſ3w 1aw6t)

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION,
TO BE ENTITLED,
The ANNUAL REGISTER,
AND
POLITICAL REPOSITORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Will ſpeedily be commenced by the Subſcriber, in the city of PHILADELPHIA.

This work will contain a hiſtory of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of CONGRESS, from the beginning of the ſeſſion which will commence in October next.

Secondly—STATE PAPERS.

Under this head, will be compriſed the Reports and Statements of the executive officers of government, including thoſe which have already been made, official correſpondence with foreign powers, &c.

Thirdly—THE STATE OF THE UNION,

This important article will ſhow our ſituation with regard to foreign nations, by adverting to treaties, whether concluded or pending, hoſtilities, and commercial intercourſe. It will alſo give a comprehenſive view of the internal ſyſtem; to wit, population, the national defence, by militia, regular troops, armed veſſels, and fortifications; national finance, as to loans, debts, revenue, bank, &c. national morals, as to prevailing virtues and vices; number and quality of crimes and puniſhments, bankruptcies, &c. general progreſs of the arts and ſciences; general laws and civil regulations, whether of the federal government or ſtate legiſlatures; general manners and cuſtoms; and finally, the complexion of political ſentiments, as it may be ſeen in public prints, proceedings of the ſeveral governments, popular tranquility, or diſcontent.

Fourthly—IMPROVEMENTS,
In every profeſſion, art, and ſcience.
Fifthly—MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS,
On the increaſe and decreaſe of diſeaſes, &c.
Sixthly—NATURAL HISTORY,
Particularly that of America.
Seventhly—CHARACTERS.
Eighthly—MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,

Which may be thought worthy of being preſerved from oblivion, on philoſophical, hiſtorical, biographical, agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and other ſubjects, calculated to amuſe the mind, or advance the beſt intereſts of ſociety.

Ninthly—POETRY—original and ſelected.
Tenthly—A REVIEW OF BOOKS,

American only; to which will be added, a liſt of new European publications, indicating ſuch as may be deemed particularly valuable in this country.

Eleventhly—A CHRONICLE

Of the moſt intereſting events of each year, ſelected from the various newſpapers, and methodically arranged.

☞ To the hiſtory of the proceedings and debates of Congreſs, in the firſt volume of this work, will be prefixed the Conſtitution of the United States of America, together with a ſketch of the proceedings, and the names of the members, of the firſt Congreſs aſſembled under the auſpices of the conſtitution.

Each volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER, and POLITICAL REPOSITORY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, will contain at leaſt 500 pages, octavo, and be printed on good paper, with a handſome type, equal to that with which the Editor's edition of the Laws of the United States is printed. The price to ſubſcribers will be one dollar and a half.

The plan of this work has been ſubmitted to the conſideration of ſome of the firſt characters in America, whoſe ſentiments have determined the Editor with regard to the undertaking. The firſt volume will be publiſhed in the ſpring of the year 1792.

In order to render this work as perfect as poſſible, and truly honorable to the United States, communications, coinciding with the plan, as above given, and either handed to the Editor or tranſmitted to him by poſt, will be gratefully received. He with confidence expects this aſſiſtance from Artiſts, Men of Learning, Philoſophers, and Statеſmen, as they muſt be impreſſed with adequate ideas of the extreme utility of this arduous undertaking.

Gentlemen who may incline to patronize this publication, are requeſted to forward their names to Meſſrs. Thomas & Andrews, Boſton; John Carter, Eſq. Providence; Meſſrs. Hudſon & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Meſſrs. Goddard & Angell, Baltimore; Auguſtine Davis, Eſq. Richmond; Mr. P. Young, Charleſton; or to

ANDREW BROWN,
Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1791. in the city of Philadelphia.

*** Subſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed to the work.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,
BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
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MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the ſame place.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e. p. 3m.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*